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Creighton Univ

Dentistry

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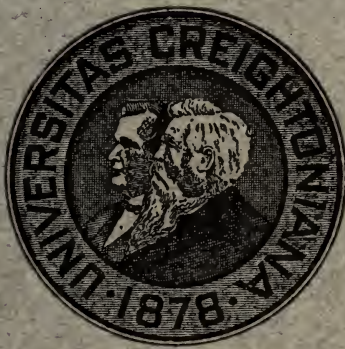
Creighton University Bulletin

Vol. 4

JULY

No. 4

ANNOUNCEMENT
of the
COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY
1912-1913



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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

ANNOUNCEMENT
of the
COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY
1912 - 1913

Calendar

1912

September 2—Monday, Registration.

September 3—Tuesday, Classes Commence.

November 28-30—Thursday to Saturday, inclusive, Thanksgiving Recess.

December 14-23—Saturday to Monday, inclusive, First Semester Examinations.

December 24—Tuesday, Christmas Recess begins 8 A. M.

1913

January 2—Thursday, Second Semester begins 8 A. M.

February 7—Friday, Founders' Day. Holiday.

February 22—Saturday, Washington's Birthday. Holiday.

March 21—Friday, Easter Recess begins 8 A. M.

March 24—Monday, Easter Recess ends 8 A. M.

April 14-25—Monday to Friday, inclusive, Second Semester Examinations.

April 26—Saturday, Commencement.

FACULTY

EUGENE A. MAGEVNEY, S. J. The Creighton University
President of the University.

A. H. HIPPLE, D. D. S., Dean Bee Building

WILLIAM P. WHELAN, S. J. The Creighton University
Supervisor of the Professional Departments of the University.

A. H. HIPPLE, D. D. S. Bee Building
Professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental Therapeutics.

C. E. WOODBURY, D. D. S. Council Bluffs, Iowa
Professor of Dental Porcelain and Gold Inlays.

G. W. HAMILTON, D. D. S. Council Bluffs, Iowa
Professor of Prosthetic and Clinical Dentistry; Crowns and
Bridges.

B. TRUESDELL, D. D. S. Brandeis Building
Professor of Orthodontia.

E. H. BRUENING, D. D. S. Barker Block
Professor of Dental Anatomy.

W. L. SHEARER, D. D. S. City National Bank Building
Professor of Oral Surgery.
Assistant Professor of Operative Dentistry. (To be ap-
pointed).

J. S. FOOTE, A. M., M. D. 210 South 18th Street
Professor of Pathology, Histology and Clinical Microscopy.

W. L. ROSS, M. D. Sanatorium, 22d and Lake Streets
Professor of Dental Neurology.

A. L. MUIRHEAD, M. D. 210 South 18th Street
Professor of Physiology.

M. LANGFELD, A. B., M. D. Brandeis Theatre Building
Professor of Bacteriology.

GUSTAV HAHN, Ph. G., M. D. 2121 Douglas Street
Professor of Materia Medica.

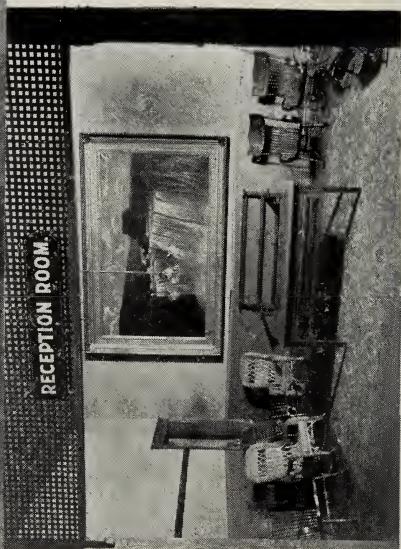
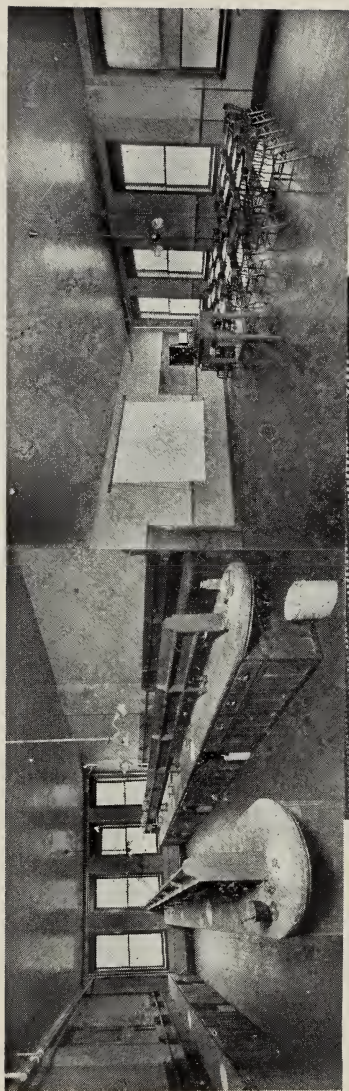
- P. T. CONLAN, M. D. Brown Block
Professor of Anatomy.
- T. D. BOLER, M. D. City National Bank Building
Assistant Professor of Anatomy.
- J. E. O'BRIEN, Ph. C. 1410 Davenport Street
Professor of Chemistry.
- PAUL L. MARTIN, A. M., LL. B. 210 South 18th Street
Lecturer on Dental Jurisprudence.
- A. C. BUNCE, M. D. Douglas Block
Professor of Dental Medicine.
- CHAS. F. CROWLEY, A. M., Ph. C., M. D. . 210 South 18th St.
Professor of Metallurgy.
- G. W. HAMILTON, D. D. S.
Superintendent of Clinics.
-

CHIEF DEMONSTRATORS

- G. W. HAMILTON, D. D. S.
B. TRUESDELL, D. D. S.



Creighton College of Dentistry



Chemical Laboratory, Reception Room and Lantern Room

GENERAL STATEMENT

THE COLLEGE BUILDING—This College occupies three stories of a building sixty-six by one hundred and twenty-six feet, four stories and basement, erected five years ago, on Eighteenth street, opposite the City Hall. The rest of this structure is devoted to the College of Law. It is called the Edward Creighton Institute in memory of the founder of Creighton College.

The dental equipment is, in all respects, modern and complete, possessing facilities for instruction in dental surgery unsurpassed by any college in the West.

Abundant clinical material is assured by the central location of the building, placed, as it is, in the very heart of the thriving business part of the city. The elevator, to which there is easy access by the main entrance, carries the patients directly into an elegant waiting-room.

The Infirmary is located on the fourth floor and is a model operating room. It is equipped with New Model Wilkerson dental chairs, and at each chair are fountain cuspidors, electrical switchboards for the distribution of gas, compressed air and electricity. Cleanliness being essential in an operating room, hot and cold water are abundantly provided at different parts of this room for the use of the dental students. The clerk's office is in the center of the Infirmary and answers the purpose of an information bureau. The welfare of both the student and patient is looked after from this center of busy college life. Adjoining the Infirmary is the anaesthetic and extracting room, fully equipped for the producing of anaesthesia, local and general. All possibilities are foreseen and precautions taken, so that in case of accident there are at hand quick ventilation, hot and cold water and a cabinet of stimulants and antidotes.

LABORATORIES AND APPARATUS

THE PROSTHETIC AND OPERATIVE TECHNIC ROOMS, having in view the comfort and working facilities of the student, are well lighted and ventilated. The benches are equipped for each worker with gas, compressed air and filing block, as also with cabinets for the keeping of instruments and supplies, so that every student has practically a

dental laboratory of his own. No better individual equipments can be had than those placed in these rooms. The electric wiring, gas fitting and plumbing have all been done with the view of making a modern technic laboratory supplied with electric lathes, plaster benches, soldering appliances and many other time-saving devices.

THE IMPRESSION ROOM is furnished with several chairs, so that a number of students may work at a time. This room is fitted with a plaster bin and bench, made especially for the economic and cleanly use of plaster. There are at hand hot and cold water and a number of gas boiling stoves, which are so essential to a practical impression room.

THE ROOM FOR CLINICAL PORCELAIN WORK has equipment as nearly perfect as is possible. It is fitted with several of the most modern electric and gasoline furnaces and with many of the standard porcelains. In the porcelain technic room the same system of instruction is employed as in other technics. The student is taught composition, fusing points and the manipulation of the different porcelains and enamels used by the profession. Instruction is given in cavity preparation and in the mixing of colors, so as to blend with the shades of the teeth to be restored, and other essentials. The making of a continuous gum case is carried through the different steps to completion several times during the session.

A SPECIAL CROWN AND BRIDGE ROOM is fitted with all modern equipment, compressed air, electric lathes, mechanical benches, etc. For clinical crown and bridge and inlay work there are mechanical benches on rollers with attachments. These benches may be placed near the operator's dental chair and by means of the dental switch-board the gas, compressed air and electricity, found at each chair, may be used. The student is thus enabled to do his work well, and at the same time acquire a knowledge of modern equipment for the dental office and skill in the use of the most scientific apparatus.

THE CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL DEPARTMENT occupies 1,400 square feet of space on the third floor of the building. There is table room to accommodate twenty-six students. All the chemicals necessary for the general, organic, physiological, metallurgical, qualitative and quantitative chemistry courses are kept in stock. The

tables are supplied with water, gas and drain accommodations. Each student has a key to his own department, to which no one else has access.

This department is supplied with furnaces, spectroscopes, polariscope, centrifuge, drying ovens, hoods, sand-baths, water-baths and chemical microscope, making an equipment complete in the light of modern advancement.

THE HISTOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORIES are large, well ventilated and thoroughly lighted. Each student is supplied with a microscope of the latest design—of the Ernst Leitz make, having two eye-pieces and three objectives—one an oil-immersion. Specimens of all the tissues are preserved, served for daily use, and the student is taught to prepare, stain, mount and examine all the normal and abnormal tissues. The slides thus prepared become the personal property of the individual student and may form the nucleus of a collection for future use and study. Microtomes, centrifuges, stains, etc., go to make up a complete equipment. Models and charts are furnished to cover the whole field. Dr. J. S. Foote's models of the tube system are used in Histology.

THE BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY is an object lesson in cleanliness, sanitation and asepsis. It is equipped with all the newest types of sterilizers, autoclaves, thermostats, incubators, stains, counting apparatus, microscopes and all other necessary apparatus. It is also well supplied with filters and chemicals.

All the studies of the Dental Department take place in this building, except histology, pathology and dissection, which are taught under more favorable conditions in the Creighton College of Medicine, Fourteenth and Davenport Streets.

The able and experienced professors of Creighton College of Medicine are largely employed in teaching the medical and scientific branches of the College of Dentistry. They take charge of the departments of histology, pathology, bacteriology, metallurgy, general surgery, materia medica, general anaesthesia, anatomy and dissection. The faculty of law provides for instruction in dental jurisprudence.

COURSE OF STUDY

The regular session of 1912-13 will begin Monday, September 2, 1912, and will continue till April 26, 1913. The regular work of the school year will begin immediately upon the organization of the respective classes. The courses of instruction are progressive and extend over a period of three years, the teaching in one year not being repeated in the next. The students are strictly graded into Freshmen, Junior and Senior classes, each having its separate and distinct courses of study. No professor delivers lectures to more than one class at one time. Therefore, in each class throughout the whole period the teaching is directed solely to the particular class. In the operative and prosthetic clinic rooms the teaching by the corps of instructors and demonstrators is directed to the individual student and adapted to his individual needs.

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY—Instructor in this department covers the entire field of operative dentistry and consists of verbal explanation conveyed in lectures and of practical work in the laboratory and infirmary. After the students have been thoroughly grounded in the fundamental principles of dental operations and have grown familiar with the ordinary technical processes, they are instructed in the treatment of decay, the use of instruments and appliances, the preparation of cavities, the physical properties and relative value of filling materials and the best methods of filling teeth. Other dental operations receive appropriate treatment. The Juniors and Seniors have two lectures a week—each an hour—during the entire term. The Freshmen have one lecture a week of one hour's duration, throughout the term.—*Dr. A. H. Hipple.*

OPERATIVE TECHNIQS—This course is designed for the Freshman and Junior years and consists of lectures and of work in the laboratory, where every possible method and apparatus are used for teaching the student the first principles of operative dentistry. The form and structure of the human teeth; the location, size and shape of the pulp and pulp canals, as well as the location of the pulp chamber, are studied by sawing and cutting natural teeth that have been extracted.

The treatment, the use of the different drugs, the instruments for

their application, the materials used and the methods of filling the pulp canals, are explained in detail.

The lecture is illustrated by means of charts and by large plaster teeth models, with cavities properly prepared, so as to represent the various classes of cavities. The student is first instructed in the preparation of one kind of cavity and is taught to prepare the same in the bone teeth which he has carved, and he is closely questioned, until he is familiar with the instruments employed. This order is followed in the preparation of all classes of cavities; and the method of filling with amalgam, cements and gold, with the different combinations, is treated at length. By taking a clay model of the teeth, the student is familiarized with the forms of the different teeth. He is also instructed in the shaping and tempering of instruments used in operative work. In this department there is, each week, a lecture of an hour, besides two half hours' laboratory work each week during the term.—*Dr. A. H. Hipple and Assistant.*

DENTAL PORCELAIN AND GOLD INLAYS—In this department the Senior students receive instruction in dental operations of the most advanced character. The latest and most approved methods of constructing porcelain inlays, crowns and bridges are taught, and the students are familiarized with the use of the various furnaces and appliances by practical work in a laboratory fully equipped for the purpose.

The use of cast gold inlays is believed by many to be the most important advance in dentistry in recent years, and will receive the attention which its importance demands. As success in the use of both gold and porcelain inlays depends largely upon proper cavity preparation, this branch of the subject will receive particular attention.—*Dr. C. E. Woodbury.*

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY—This department embraces a systematic course of theoretic and practical instruction, consisting of one lecture a week for the entire term, with practical work in the laboratories and infirmary.

During the Freshman year the students are taught, by lectures and demonstrations, the uses of materials and appliances; the different methods employed in taking a perfect impression of the mouth, the making of models, dies and counter dies; the swaging and casting of metal

base plates, and the selection and arrangement of the teeth. The finishing and polishing of base plates, made of the different vegetable compounds, are thoroughly demonstrated.

During the Junior year the students receive their theory in lectures, and do their practical work in the laboratories.

In order to prepare the student for practical work in the infirmary, the importance of properly receiving the patients and of thoroughly examining and preparing the mouth for a denture or bridge is insisted upon and fully demonstrated.

The students are required to learn and familiarize themselves with the tables for the diagnosis of temperaments, and to use their judgment, in harmony with this diagnosis, in the selection and arrangement of teeth.

The work of the Senior students, in this branch of dentistry, is mainly of a practical nature. They practice in the infirmary and listen to lectures on special cases of patients coming to the infirmary for treatment.—*Dr. G. W. Hamilton.*

PROSTHETIC TECHNICS—The value of thorough, practical preliminary training is so apparent that special pains are taken to make the course in prosthetic technics, which extends through the Freshman and Junior years, comprehensive and complete in every detail. The equipment of the prosthetic technic laboratory is of the most modern type, consisting of electric lathes and of compressed air and gas. These are at the convenience of each student. The plaster bins and the moulding and soldering benches are models in every respect, and equal to those found in our best furnished city dental offices. Special effort is made to familiarize the student with the use of time-saving devices. The course embraces, in detail, the experimental construction of artificial denture and of appliances now in use, and includes the taking of impressions and the bite of articulated models. These models have been made expressly for use in this college.

The methods of selecting and arranging the teeth for an artistic artificial denture are thoroughly dwelt upon.

The uses of the different vegetable compounds, such as vulcanite, vulcanizable gutta percha, celluloid, etc., and of the different all-metal and cast bases are fully explained; while the making of dies and the swaging and soldering of all-metal cases are demonstrated.—*Dr. G. W. Hamilton* and Assistant.

CROWNS AND BRIDGES—This department gives a systematic course in theoretic and practical crown and bridge work. Beginning with the Freshman class, there is a full course of technic work, including the preparation of the roots of the teeth mounted on models, the making of the bands, the carving of the cusps to articulation and the making of bridges to correspond to the organs lost. The most approved systems are followed for making crowns and bridges.

The members of the Junior and Senior classes attend the lectures, but give much of their time to practical operations in the infirmary and laboratory; making application, in their practical work, of the knowledge acquired in the technic laboratory. This practice is, at all times, under the personal supervision of the professor or of competent assistants.

A lecture of an hour is given each week during the entire term, and one-half day, each week, is spent in technic and practical work in the laboratory.—*Dr. G. W. Hamilton.*

DENTAL ANATOMY—In this department is taught, in detail, that part of anatomy which will be of most advantage to the dentist in the practice of his profession.

This branch is illustrated and made interesting to the student by means of articulated and disarticulated skulls, charts, and by the use of the reflectoscope. Demonstration is also conducted in the anatomical laboratory. The osseous structure of face and jaws is studied, each bone receiving separate consideration. Ligaments, muscles, the structure and location of glands, tongue and soft tissue are all studied in detail. The nerve structure and blood supply are also carefully treated.

Lectures, lasting one hour, are attended by the Freshmen once each week, during the term.—*Dr. E. H. Bruening.*

ORTHODONTIA—The Department of Orthodontia teaches the modern methods of correcting irregularities of the teeth and dento-facial deformities.

The theoretic work of the Juniors consists in the study of the methods and systems of regulating appliances; and their technical work, in making the appliances and mounting them on models, preparatory to the Senior clinical work. The lectures are demonstrated by the use of charts, diagrams, models, and by the reflectoscope. The Seniors have a course of clinical work in the infirmary and lectures,

taking up especially the cases in the infirmary. Each student is required to make appliances, to mount and keep them adjusted to the completion of several practical cases.

Competent demonstrators are in charge of the practical work at all times during the infirmary hours.

The Junior class has an hour's lecture each week during the term and technical work in the laboratory one-half day, each week. The Senior class attends a lecture of an hour each week during the term and has instruction in Orthodontia clinic six hours per week.—*Dr. B. Truesdell.*

CHEMISTRY—In Chemistry the student follows the periodic system, which allows of large generalizations and simplifies the theories which underlie the science, thus enabling him to grasp and master one of the most difficult branches of the curriculum—at the same time that it furnishes him with the proper foundation for a correct interpretation of *materia medica*, bacteriology, physiology and metallurgy.

Special provision has been made for the practical part of this work in a completely furnished laboratory for dental work alone.

The courses are theoretic and practical as indicated below.

I. Lectures in general chemistry and chemico-physics, three hours a week, throughout the year. The topics are amply illustrated by table experiments.

II. Laboratory work in qualitative analysis is had six hours a week for thirty weeks. The student is brought into immediate contact with chemical reactions, at his own table in the laboratory, where he is supplied with all necessary apparatus and chemicals. The identification of poisons is taught, and a foundation thus laid for toxicology. Quantitative methods are also taken up.

III. Organic chemistry is studied two hours a week, during the first semester. The student is thus familiarized with the hydro-carbons and learns their place in the chemical world.

IV. Laboratory work on organic substances, including alkaloids, glucosids, anaesthetics, antiseptics, disinfectants and many substances of the *materia medica* occupies three hours a week, for one semester.—*Professor O'Brien.*

METALLURGY—The department of Dental Metallurgy presents this important branch of dentistry in a systematic manner, both as to its theory and practice. Lectures and demonstrations are given, and the class is taken to the metallurgy laboratory, where the uses of furnaces, ovens and all apparatus employed are fully explained and practically demonstrated; the properties of metals and the scientific principles involved in their reduction; the modifications resulting from alloying and their application to dental uses; more especially the reduction of gold and the alloying to the carat required for plate and solders, and the making of alloys used as filling materials.—*Professor Crowley.*

HISTOLOGY—The course in Histology embraces the practical study of cells, tissues and organs by means of outlines, models and sections. Each student is provided with a microscope and with a drawer for slides, boxes, covers, etc., necessary for microscopic work. All stains are provided. Each student is expected to furnish his own slides, boxes and covers, and the specimens, as they are mounted, become his own property. The instruction consists: First, of a thorough study of the cell, which is the structural and functional unit of the animal body. The method is a constructive one in histology, based upon the tube plan of structure, which is demonstrated by a system of models, colored to represent the stained parts and so made that all the tube structures may be actually constructed. The motor and non-motor tubes are considered from the viewpoint of their mechanical and fundamental capacities. Along with the constructive methods, which give purpose to the organs of the body, is associated the close study of sections under the microscope. The course covers a period of thirty weeks, two hours a week.—*Dr. J. S. Foote.*

PATHOLOGY—Two hours a week for thirty weeks. The following are some of the subjects treated: Health and disease; the distinction between pathology and pathological phenomena; study of the cell under usual and unusual irritants; relation of irritability to disease; the irritants which initiate pathological processes; the products of irritants as exhibited by the outcome of modified metabolism, of degenerations, inflammations and tumors; disease classification, and cell progressive and retrogressive acts which so modify the conditions of health that symptoms appear.

The special pathology of the mouth with its component parts

follows the consideration of general pathology. Each student has a microscope and a drawer for his slides, boxes and covers. Stains are furnished.—*Dr. J. S. Foote.*

DENTAL NEUROLOGY—The Department of Dental Neurology treats this subject with the practical view of arresting neurotic disorders, in the causes of their development. Dental and oral deformities and trophic conditions of the teeth are fully explained.

Neurotic disorders that have their origin in dental irritations and diseases receive careful attention, and the remedies for the same are fully dilated upon. The diagnosis, management and emergency treatment of Neuralgia, Neural Poisoning, Toxaemia, Neurasthenia, Exhaustion, Hysteria, Suspended Consciousness and such other mental, morbid and emotional conditions as occur in dental practice are minutely explained.

The structure and function of the nerves pertaining to the oral cavity are treated at length, and illustrated by the use of charts, models and the stereopticon.

Ten lectures are given on these subjects the latter part of the Senior year.—*Dr. W. L. Ross.*

PHYSIOLOGY—Lectures are given on this subject and class demonstrations during the first and second years. It occupies one hour a week, including recitations.

Instruction in this department includes the structure and function of the cell, the characteristics of protoplasm, the differentiation of functions, the structure and function of secreting glands, metabolism, nutrition and diet, reproduction and all the physical processes which go to make up the phenomena of life. Instruction is made impressive and interesting by means of models, and by experimental demonstration of the principles under discussion.—*Dr. A. L. Muirhead.*

BACTERIOLOGY—THIRD YEAR—The student is taught the relationship of bacteria to other micro-organisms; the biological and morphological characteristics of bacteria; the method of separating one species from another and from unknown species; the methods of determining pathogenic properties, and bacterial toxins; immunity; serums; serum diagnosis and serum therapy; disinfection and germicidal values.

Special emphasis is laid upon the organisms of putrefaction in their relation to the decay of teeth. Microscopes equipped with oil-immersion lenses, test tubes and other apparatus are supplied, and responsibility for their return in good condition rests upon the student. Laboratory work and lectures occupy three hours a week for six weeks.—*Dr. M. Langfeld.*

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS—The course prescribed in this department includes the classification of remedies, their history and description; medical pharmacology; pharmaceutical preparations; dosage and prescription writing. Special stress is laid upon the action of drugs more important in dentistry, with a full discussion of other physiological effects and the routes and modes of administration.—*Dr. G. Hahn.*

SURGERY—The course in surgery, which is both didactic and clinical, includes the principles of general surgery and surgical pathology, with their especial application to oral surgery.

The Seniors devote their time to the diseases affecting the mouth and face, studying their conditions from the various standpoints. The study of acute inflammatory lesions, fractures and dislocations; congenital and acquired deformities, such as: Cleft palate, hare-lip, etc., the form of benign and malignant tumors, with microscopical demonstrations.

A thorough and practical course in anaesthetics is included in the chair. Frequent demonstrations of local and general anaesthesia are given, including in the latter nitrous oxide, ethyl chloride and its modifications, ether, chloroform, ethyl chloride with ether sequence, scopolamine, morphine and spinal anaesthesia.

As a preliminary to oral surgery, a course in physical diagnosis is given of an anaesthetic, together with their effects when given for a prolonged period, are fully discussed.

The object of this course is to familiarize the student with such subjects as have direct relationship to the field of Dentistry. In the practical part of the course the student is required to acquaint himself with the normal locations of the organs and with the heart and respiratory sounds. He will also have the privilege of examining patients having

abnormal conditions of heart and lungs, thus enabling him to recognize abnormal and pathological conditions and to know the essential effects such lesions produce upon the general system.

Two lectures and one clinic are given each week at the College, and the second Thursday of each month the major clinical work is done in the large amphitheater of St. Joseph's Hospital.—*Dr. W. L. Shearer.*

ANATOMY—The course in Anatomy is both theoretic and practical. Two lectures a week are given for thirty weeks. The lectures are fully illustrated by dissections of the cadaver, preparations, models, drawings and stereopticon. The whole body is studied, but, owing to its important relations to dental and oral surgery, special attention is directed, both in the laboratory and lecture room, to the anatomy of the head and face.

The anatomical laboratory is under the immediate supervision of the professor of anatomy, assisted by a corps of competent instructors. This course occupies ten hours a week for six weeks.

During the first year the student dissects the trunk and extremities, thus becoming familiar with the general descriptive anatomy of the body. During the second year the student dissects the head, with a special drill upon parts having a direct relation to dental and oral surgery.—*Dr. P. T. Conlan* and *Dr. T. D. Boler.*

DENTAL MEDICINE—The course of Dental Medicine includes the study of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics*, and treats only of the drugs which are used in dentistry and of their therapeutic application.

The lectures and demonstrations are given with the object of thoroughly familiarizing the student with the preparation, use and effects of all drugs which the general practitioner in dentistry may require in his practice. One lecture of one hour will be given each week during the term.—*Dr. A. C. Bunce.*

DENTAL JURISPRUDENCE—Lectures are delivered on the laws and regulations pertaining to the practice of dentistry, expressed and implied contracts between dentist and patient, the right and liabilities of dentist and patient, the rights and liabilities of a third party, recovery of compensation, malpractice and its remedies, criminal liabilities, communications, etc.

One hour a week for five weeks.—*Mr. Paul L. Martin.*

CLINICAL PRACTICE—The Infirmary is open throughout the school year, and is under the personal supervision of Dr. G. W. Hamilton, who will be in daily attendance from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. He will be assisted by several members of the faculty.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

A candidate presenting a diploma from a high school giving a four-year course may be admitted without examination or conditions.

A candidate without a diploma from a four-year high school may be admitted only upon a certificate from the State Superintendent of Instruction, or his deputy, stating that the applicant has the required preliminary education.

Upon the recommendation of the State Superintendent or his deputy, candidates may be allowed to matriculate with conditions in a limited number of subjects, such conditions to be removed before beginning the work of the second year.

Under ordinary circumstances no credit is given to students later than ten days after the opening of the session. In case of sickness, properly certified to by a reputable practicing physician, the time of admission may be extended; but in no case will it be later than twenty days from the opening day. To obtain credit for a full term, a student must remain in attendance until the close of the session.

When a regularly matriculated student, on account of ill-health, financial conditions, or other sufficient cause, finds it necessary to discontinue his studies for a time, he may re-enter the college at the same or subsequent session, or if he desires to enter another college, he may be transferred without prejudice, on obtaining consent of the Deans of both colleges.

Students of both sexes are admitted on equal terms.

Students matriculating agree thereby to accept the discipline imposed by the faculty.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCE STANDING

Students may be received into the advanced grades of Junior and Senior, if they present certificates testifying that they have passed satis-

factorily in the studies of the Freshman or Junior grades. Graduates of reputable medical colleges may enter the Dental College as second year students. Students presenting credentials from reputable medical, scientific or literary schools, for work done in branches constituting part of the dental course, may receive credit for the subjects or parts of subjects already studied.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

The degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery is conferred upon those candidates not less than twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, who have completed satisfactorily the prescribed courses of study and have passed the examinations thereon, and have completed all technical and practical laboratory and clinical requirements. No student will be recommended for a degree who has not been a member of this school during the whole of the last or senior year. The standing of students is based upon examinations, monthly reports of attendance, quizzes and infirmary practice.

No student will be recommended for a degree until all financial obligations to the College have been discharged.

FEES AND EXPENSES

FRESHMAN YEAR—

Matriculation, payable but once.....	\$ 5.00
Tuition	100.00
Students' Athletic Fee.....	5.00
Breakage	3.00

JUNIOR YEAR—

Tuition	100.00
Students' Athletic Fee.....	5.00
Breakage	3.00

SENIOR YEAR—

Tuition	100.00
Students' Athletic Fee.....	5.00
Breakage	3.00
Graduation fee.....	10.00

The breakage fee will be returned at the end of the school year, less a charge for damage to materials or apparatus, or property.

PAYMENT OF FEES

Fees are payable in advance. Students unable to meet this requirement must make satisfactory arrangements with the Dean. The professor's ticket for each year entitles the student to all laboratory, clinical and lecture courses, including dissection. Arrangements have been made to have the Senior students attend the surgical clinics at Creighton Memorial Hospital.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Each student must supply his own operative and mechanical instruments except those for extraction, and keep them in perfect order. Lists of instruments required will be furnished by the Dean. The laboratory and operating instruments for the first year will cost about 50 dollars, and for the Junior year (including engine) from 80 to 90 dollars. These make up an outfit with which a student can begin practice after graduation.

Students have the advantage of a large public library, as well as numerous public and private lectures. Many other literary, scientific and religious advantages accrue from connection with The Creighton University.

Board, including room, may be had from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per week. Comfortable rooms, without board, at from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per month, including light and fuel. Where two occupy a room the expense is less. Living expenses in Omaha are moderate.

For further information concerning the College of Dentistry, address The Dean, A. H. Hipple, D. D., 210 South 18th Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

For information concerning the other Departments of the University, address:

The Dean, Creighton College of Arts, 25th and California Streets.

The Dean, Creighton College of Law, 210 South 18th Street.

The Dean, Creighton College of Medicine, 14th and Davenport Streets.

The Dean, Creighton College of Pharmacy, 1410 Davenport Street.

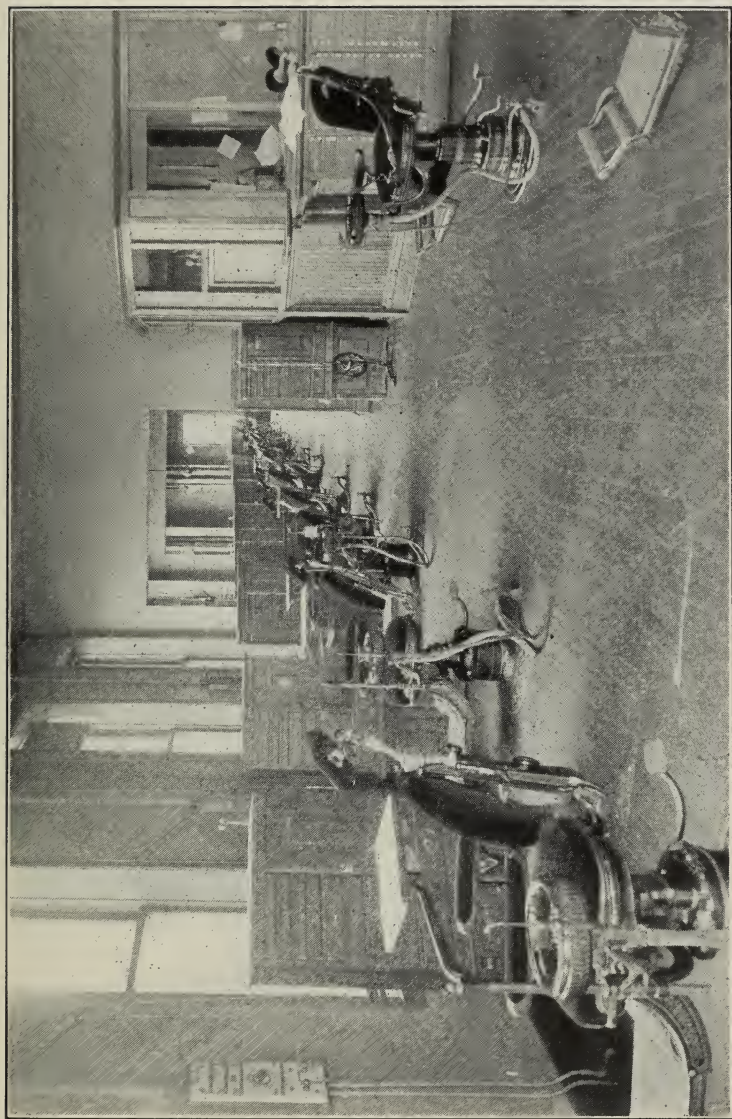
Following is the List of Students for the Year 1911-12.

SENIORS.

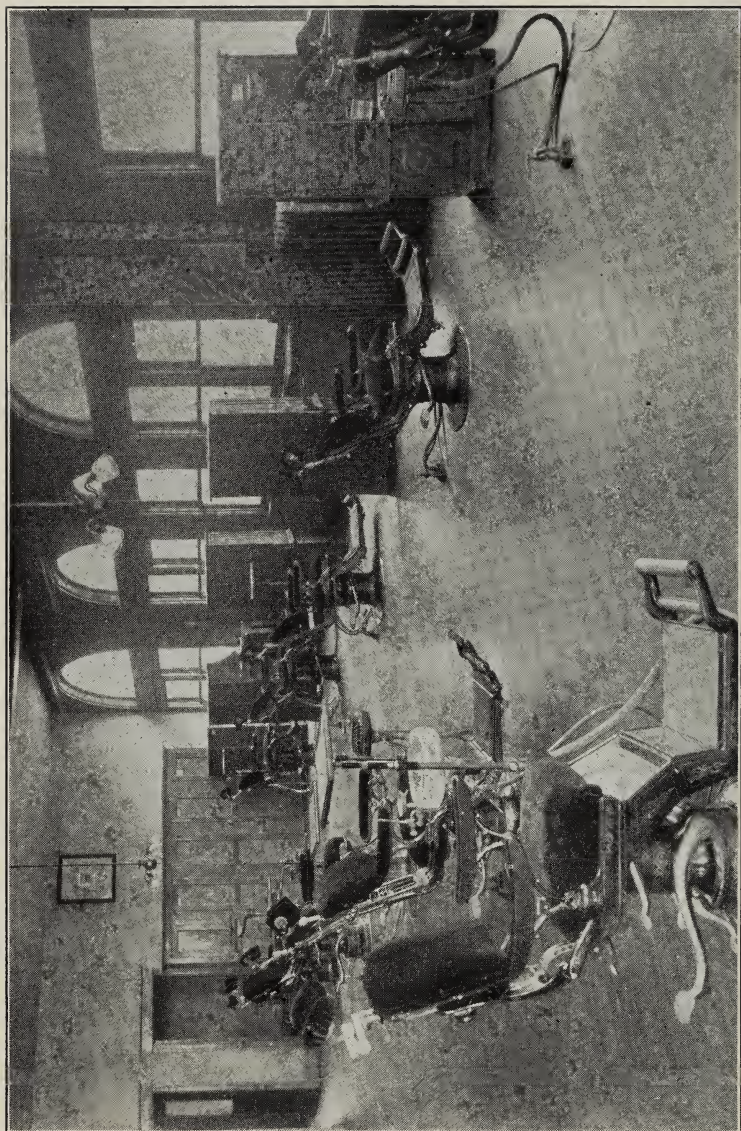
Anderson, M. H.	Ansley
Boucher, A.	Mankato, Minnesota
Carey, G. L.	Marcus, Iowa
Dooley, Roy	Dorchester
Doyle, Arthur	Waldorf, Minnesota
Fisher, L. J.	Wahoo
Hecox, Rex	Gothenburg
Johnson, A. B.	Alcester, South Dakota
Kahnke, Lawrence	Waseca, Minnesota
Kerns, A. B.	Auburn
Limsky, Louis	Omaha
McCormick, P. J.	Vail, Iowa
Newell, C. A.	Junction City, Kansas
Patten, C. F.	Omaha
Scarr, Roy E.	Deshler
Souders, G. E.	Auburn
Stout, Frank	Glenwood, Iowa
Solomon, R. E.	Omaha
Tighe, Dan	Albion
Welch, C. L.	Monticello, Iowa
Walzem, W. A.	St. Louis, Missouri

JUNIORS.

Balderson, George	Wilber
Bliss, Glen	Schuyler
Boyne, Harry	Council Bluffs, Iowa
Brugh, Chas. H.	Republican City
Cartney, T. L.	Battle Creek
Cole, R. D.	Peru
Curran, J. J.	Waseca, Minnesota
Dansky, Isadore	Omaha
Dendinger, Cyril	Hartington
Fritz, Glen	Garnavillo, Iowa
Frost, W. J.	Brazil
Gregg, Clifford	Belleville, Kansas
Guttery, J. A.	Pilger
Haller, Benjamin	Blair
Higgins, W. P.	Platte Center
Johnson, Ben	Lyons
Kling, LeRoy	Beresford, South Dakota
Lintz, Louis	Mead
Malony, Fred C.	Red Oak, Iowa
Merchant, Alma	Magnolia, Iowa
Munsil, Audley	Centerville, South Dakota
Nelson, LeRoy	Oakland
Novak, F. W.	Omaha
O'Connor, Harry	Lyons
O'Neil, James	Omaha



East End of Infirmary



West End of Infirmary

Stein, Morris E.	Omaha
Saunders, W. H.	Omaha
Sullivan, Chas.	Spalding
Sullivan, J. J.	Jackson
Wonder, Charles	Omaha

FRESHMEN.

Allen, Roy C.	Council Bluffs, Iowa
Allwine, H. H.	Omaha
Becker, Paul	Osmond
Bell, Roy	Geneva
Carroll, George	Omaha
Crane, Willis	Omaha
Coy, Herbert	Farragut, Iowa
Doyle, E. A.	Greeley
Gillespie, F. B.	Kansas City, Missouri
Gogerty, John	Zearing, Iowa
Frenking, Joseph	Carroll, Iowa
Kelly, John	South Omaha
Kubitschek, Frank	Eagle Grove, Iowa
McCann, J. E.	Omaha
McGrane, C. F.	Elma, Iowa
McGrane, H. F.	Sioux City, Iowa
Mackey, Charles	Boise, Idaho
Mallet, Charles	Wilber
Mowry, I. B.	Council Bluffs, Iowa
Myers, Lester E.	Belleville, Kansas
O'Connor, John G.	Iowa Falls, Iowa
Phillips, H. K.	Omaha
Runyan, Orville	Mason City
Rezny, Fred	Wilber
Saeger, William	Fremont
Sorenson, Walter	Omaha
Taylor, Frank	Grand Island
Weinandt, E. L.	Emerson
White, Loretta M.	Council Bluffs, Iowa
White, Frank O.	Council Bluffs, Iowa

GRADUATES

Adams, H. A.	Omaha—1907
Agans, Rose	Omaha—1911
Anderson, Ellen M.	Central City—1908
Anderson, M. H.	South Omaha—1912
Ballard, J.	Nebraska City—1910
Bangs, C. E.	Stanton—1908
Bartle, H. E.	Lakeville, Connecticut—1907
Baptist, J. F.	Honolulu, Hawaii—1909
Belville, H. R.	Omaha—1909
Boehler, G. M.	Alma—1908

Boies, Chas.	Guide Rock—1908
Bolzell, C. E.	Stanton—1910
Boucher, A.	Mankato, Minnesota—1912
Bowen, J. E.	Fort Pierre, South Dakota—1909
Brown, Guy	Emerson—1910
Bulger, Chas. P.	Grand Island—1908
Bunten, C. L.	Saratoga, Wyoming—1907
Burton, F. H.	Wood River—1907
Carey, G. L.	Marcus, Iowa—1912
Cass, R. H.	Benson—1907
Caldwell, F. D.	—1907
Chamberlain, L. A.	Gothenburg—1907
Church, K. P.	Omaha—1911
Colfer, J. A.	McCook—1908
Corfman, C. S.	Spokane, Washington—1910
Connolly, J. P.	Omaha—1911
Crane, W. E.	Tilden—1908
Cutler, R. S.	Crawford—1911
Davis, Albert	Oxford—1911
Dienstbier, Bert	Omaha—1911
DeMay, R. O.	Danbury—1907
Dewell, Benj. C.	Davenport—1908
Devine, J. A.	Ogden, Utah—1909
Dinneen, J. A.	Seattle, Washington—1909
Dodge, W. W.	Rising City—1908
Dooley, Roy	Fremont—1912
Dowd, M. J.	Spalding—1909
Doyle, Arthur	Waldorf, Minnesota—1912
Dunshee, M. S.	Lacona, Iowa—1910
Duffy, C. C.	Crete—1909
Dwyer, W. T.	O'Neill—1908
Eller, C. B.	Clarinda, Iowa—1909
Emerson, Chas. J.	Omaha—1910
Estill, Arthur	Herman—1908
Fickling, J. A.	Plainview—1909
Fillmore, W. S.	Clay Center—1908
Fisher, L. J.	Wahoo—1912
Fitzgerald, H. A.	Lead, South Dakota—1909
Fogarty, J. A.	Neola, Iowa—1908
Fridrich, F. T.	Ashton—1911
Green, G. J.	Wayne—1907
Gemmill, E. E.	Boise City, Idaho—1909
Gibbs, B. F.	Omaha—1911
Gillespie, W. R.	St. Anthony, Idaho—1909
Grandy, W. R.	Superior—1909
Gleeten, F. M.	Little Sioux, Iowa—1910
Gordon, M. T.	Omaha—1910
Hamilton, C. B.	—1907
Hanson, C.	—1907
Hanson, Carl E.	Wakonda, South Dakota—1908
Hecox, Rex	Omaha—1912
Henton, G. W.	Wakefield—1907
Hoopman, Edw.	Madison—1908
House, A. N.	Friend—1908

Hall, W. R.	Battle Creek—1909
Heffner, E. M.	Omaha—1909
Horton, L. G.	West Point—1909
Heyne, C. H.	Lyons—1910
Henderson, F. M.	Tabor, Iowa—1911
Jackson, J. M.	—1907
Jackson, J. E.	Omaha—1910
Jarrett, J. V.	Central City—1907
Jelenik, S.	Brainard—1911
Johnson, A. B.	Alcester, South Dakota—1912
Jones, Jas. J.	Sargent—1908
Kahnke, Lawrence	Waseca, Minnesota—1912
Karrer, Leo	Ogalalla—1909
Kelley, John	Central City—1907
Kerns, A. B.	Auburn—1912
Kestler, R. C.	Cambridge—1908
Klausner, J. H.	Omaha—1908
Knox, J. A.	Long Pine—1909
Lamb, A. N.	Albion—1908
Latimer, M. B.	Corning, Iowa—1909
Linsky, Louis	Omaha—1912
Ludden, Roy	Polk—1909
Ludden, Will	St. Anthony, Idaho—1910
Ludwick, Earl	Elgin—1908
McAvin, J. F.	Omaha—1910
McCall, S. N.	Council Bluffs, Iowa—1907
McCormick, P. J.	Omaha—1912
McDonald, A. A.	Greeley—1908
McCloughan, R. F.	Mason City, Iowa—1908
McGlaughlin, Mazie	Scottsbluff—1908
Mach, M. M.	Omaha—1910
Mares, J. F.	Omaha—1909
Meer, M. F.	Valentine—1909
Mellinger, F. S.	Omaha—1908
Meyers, J. H.	Grand Island—1908
Mitchell, H.	Council Bluffs, Iowa—1910
Moran, J.	Massachusetts—1910
Morten, Chas	Laurel—1910
Muir, Robert	Omaha—1908
Mumma, A. O.	Dorchester—1910
Newell, C. A.	Omaha—1912
Newton, H. E.	Omaha—1911
Nolan, W. J.	Chadron—1909
Oastler, John R.	Humphrey—1906
Osten, R. V.	Plano, Illinois—1909
Palmer, Claude D.	Omaha—1908
Parmenter, H. J.	Denver, Colorado—1910
Patten, C. F.	Omaha—1912
Perley, E. J.	Henderson, Iowa—1910
Pettibone, M. E.	O'Neill—1909
Putlitz, H. N.	South Omaha—1908
Ralston, F. N.	Des Moines, Iowa—1907
Ralph, C. N.	Hooper—1909
Ransom, C. N.	Boelus—1909

Reeves, E. H.	Spokane, Washington—1907
Regan, T. P.	Crofton—1909
Rasmussen, P. E.	Omaha—1910
Remist, F. F.	Fort Morgan, Colorado—1907
Riley, Frank	Seneca, Kansas—1911
Robertson, C. B.	Des Moines, Iowa—1907
Roben, Clifford	Rushville—1908
Scarr, Roy E.	Deshler—1912
Schaff, W. E.	Dow, Iowa—1907
Schneeberger, J. P.	Fort Atkinson, Iowa—1912
Sewell, J. K.	Fremont—1907
Singleton, Clarence	Omaha—1911
Snyder, H. E.	Madison—1907
Slater, Jas. P.	Omaha—1908
Sanders, G. E.	Auburn—1912
Stanfield, Orin	Decatur—1907
Steen, Clarence G.	Scottsbluff—1908
Stoft, W. E.	Omaha—1909
Stout, Frank	Kalispel, Montana—1912
Swartz, Spencer	Omaha—1911
Summy, C. E.	Primghar, Iowa—1908
Stewart, C. H.	Farragut, Iowa—1908
Tighe, Dan	Bancroft—1912
Tighe, J. C.	Albion—1909
Thompson, J. R.	Craig—1909
Thornton, F. E.	Valley Junction, Iowa—1908
Tobiska, Chas.	Crete—1911
Tyler, Dave	Alliance—1911
Vacek, Joseph	Peru—1911
Vieregg, O. A.	Grand Island—1909
Waite, E. E.	Walthill—1907
Wallace, J. E.	Oakland—1907
Walzem, W. A.	South Omaha—1912
Welsh, C. L.	Monticello, Iowa—1912
Wells, F. N.	West Point—1908
West, Carl H.	Council Bluffs, Iowa—1909
Wilkie, Frank	Ravenna—1908
Woolm, J. E.	Gordon—1909
Youel, G. A.	Flandreau, South Dakota—1909

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